WASHINGTON.

Opposition to a New Election in Louisiana.

The Senate Passes the Order for the Howard Court of Inquiry.

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Mismanagement of the Finances of the Indian Bureau.

CONGRESSIONAL PROFLIGACY.

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THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1874. The Opposition in the Senate to a New Election in Louisiana-The Howard Court of Inquiry Ordered.

In the Senate a resumption of the argument o Senator Morton in reply to Senator Carpenter commenced the business of the day, and, verifying the axiom that the calm succeeds the storm, Senator Morton was remarkably cool and equipossed in his utterances, delivered from manuscript, which were strikingly in contrast with the indignant tone and aroused temper with which he opened upon Carpenter. His remarks, though carefully elected, were for the most part so monotonous in the delivery that not many of the Senators paid especial attention to them, except occasion when one of the lawyers would catch a point on which a legal question turned, and then the usual "Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him ?" occurred, and Morton would amiably acquiesce and then go on with his speech. In it he made a full review of Carpenter's logic, conceived in moderate vein, and he took strong ground against the idea of a new election, to sustain which he adduced some convincing reasons, which in the after debate appeared to find an echo in some of the more ent members of the body, as demonstrated by their subsequent remarks. He showed himself stickler for State rights all through, and seemed to think that, to meet this requirement, the election to be held next November would settle the case. It is the alternative in the current order, and, as the temper of other Senators showed, was believed to be the best way to meet the proposed working of Carpenter's motion. Senator linghuysen followed Morton with reference constitution, sustaining the President's action earnestly, at which he said people rejoiced, and quoted legal authorities in support of his views as to the Kellogg Legislature. Though he did not believe that either government of Kellogg or that of McEnery was the dejure government, and he would not take the credentials of either Legislature, yet he would let the present government remain in power until next November, and argued that to give a new election now under federal control, whether the people want it or not, would be taking away from them a republican form of government. Stewof the people was republican government, and beyond this nothing of much importance was said by

Senator Sargent then urged consideration of the Appropriation bill, which was re-Senator Edmunds, claiming cedence for the Bankrustcy bill, which, after some interlocutory pleadings by Sherman and Morton for an early final disposition of the financial question, was taken up and read by sections. Pending its consideration the House joint resolution for the appointment of a court of . inquiry, to consist of five officers to be selected by the President, for the purpose of inand excited much comment, ostensibly on account of the increase of the number of officers to compose the board beyond turee, as heretofore provided by the law. After considerable raking of the Christian statesman and soldier, the resolution passed, when the Senate took up the Bankrupt bill again, which went over, and the Senate

The House Appoint a Committee of Investigation for the District of Columbia-The Franking Privilege Again.

This being Indigo Monday, the usual stock of bills was offered for reference under the call of States, after which various resolutions were offered for passage under a suspension of the rules. diang, offered one instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a new tariff bill, but it it. The affairs of the unfortunate District of Columbia were again placed upon the Congressional griddle, for another and a warmer toasting than any they have received heretofore. Wilson, of Indiana, presented several petitions to the House, asking for an investigation into its anairs under the present regime. He said he presented the papers and made the request from a sense of duty to his constituents and the people of the District, but did not desire to express any opinion on the merits of the case. A running debate took place upon the resolutions, chiefly in favor of their passage. They were adopted without a division.

The old gentleman so much endeared to official life in Washington, and known as "Franking Privflege," stalked into the House to-day, all smiles bows, and met with a most cordial reception from his old and new friends. He did not come, however, to remain: only to offer a resolution instructing one of the House committees to report whether it would be proper to restore his auto graph to all matter printed by Congress, and, in permit weekly papers to pass through the mails in the county in which they are published free of postage. On a call of the yeas and nays the resolu tions were passed by a large majority. So the ing privilege ere many weeks expire, and, as a sequence, plenty of work for the Congressional

The Claimed Indebtedness of the United

States to the District of Columbia. The government of the District of Columbia claims that the United States government owes it about \$1,500,000 for improvement of streets in the vicinity of the public buildings and reservations. The unpaid contractors and employes have been expecting the realization of this sum through an appropriation by Congress, but, owing to the delay of such appropriation, contractors and others are selling improvement, water and sewer certificates at a sacrifice to meet their respective obliga-The investigation just ordered into the affairs of the District government will probably be of long continuance, and the subject of the United States indebtedness to the District will not be considered until the investigation shall have been concluded. Meantime not only the District government and those to whom it is indebted will be damaged by the delay, but the business of the citizens at large unfavorably affected. The Financial Question.

The Banking bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency is in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the bill the circulation of legal tenders to \$400,000,000 and such other financial schemes as may be reported by the Committee of Ways and leans will be considered in connection with it and all kindred propositions. No one ventures to | Committee on Appropriations in a few days to ex.

predict the disposition which will be made of any Amasa Walker in Opposition to Expan sion of the Currency.

Mr. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, appeared to-day before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and favored the committee with a two hour exposition of his views on the financial question. He took decided grounds against all schemes having a tendency to increase the volnme of the currency, which he contends is now redundant to the extent of anninilating the export trade and injuring all the great interests of the country, espe-cially the agricultural interests. He stated that, in the manufacture of cotton goods, the labor. largely unskilled, has increased fity-six per cent since 1860, but not to the advantage of the laboring classes, who have to pay seventy-five per cent more than in 1860 for the expenses of living. The increased cost of production, however, has been to wipe out our trade in cotton goods with China and to let it pass entirely into the hands of the British. Members of the committee endeavored to make Mr. Walker admit that other causes besides a redundancy of the currency were operating to produce the effects whic he instanced. But he adhered strengously to the position that the principal and almost exclusive cause was the depreciated currency, and he de-clared that the manufacturing interests of New England would gladly surrender all tariff protection if they only had a normal currency, the currency of commerce. He expressed himself favorably towards Senator Sumner's plan for the issue of \$200,000,000 of compound interest three years notes, to be exchanged for legal tender.

Further Investigation of Extravagant and Useless Expenditure for the House

of Representatives.
The House Committee on Appropriations to-day held another important meeting on the subject of the expenses of the House of Representatives Those examined were the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster, each being interro gated with respect to the force of employes and expenses of their respective branches. The salaries of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office amount to over \$10,000, and the duties comprise the disbursement of moneys on account of salaries of members, &c The investigation to-day, however, had special reference to the organization, cost and efficiency of the Capitol police. It was asserted that one-fourth the number of officers employed could perform all the duty which was required. the Doorkeeper's office it was found that there were a number of supernumerary assistants. At many doors there are two keepers, when it is thought one would answer every purpose. The ther information could be obtained, exhibiting in a precise manner the needs of the House for this class of officers. The Postmaster of the House explained the duties required of his office. The salaries paid under him amount to \$24,000 a year, which includes those of the Postmaster, one as sistant, four messengers at nearly \$2,000 each, and seven mail carriers at over \$1,200 each. In addition to this there is an expense of some thousands for horses and mail wagons. The committee are of the opinion that the present House Post Office is rather an expensive establishment for the despatch and delivery of the mail of 302 members and dele-

Mismanagement of the Finances of the Indian Bureau-No More Deficit Bills to Be Allowed.

Judge Longhridge, of the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, charged with pre-paration of the Indian Appropriation bill, has perfected his labors. It is the intention of the committee to report the bill about the end of the week. The reductions effected on the estimates reported from the Indian Office amount to \$1,500,000. The Committee have experienced great embarrassment in obtaining information from the Indian Office. It was only after great delay that the report of the Commissioner was received, and this was unaccompanied by the reports of Indian Agents. The Committee are not entirely satisfied with the appearance of things in the management of the Indians. The amount required by treaty is over \$2,500,000. This will remain as estimated for. About \$4,000,000 additional, however, is put in for the expenses of the Indian service and the Indians with whom no treaties have been negotiated. The latter include the Sioux, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches and Southern Chevennes and Arrapahoes and a few fugitive or detached bands. It is the intention of the committee to add to the Indian Appropriation but a provision requiring the Commissioner of Indian Amirs to apportion out the amount appropriated so as to make it last throughout the whole year. If the amount be insufficient the Commissioner is thus compelled to put tribes on short allowance, as it is the object of the committee nereafter to allow no deficiency bills. Hitherto it has been customary ount appropriated in the first six months, and so keep on, winding up the year with a large deficiency. ded of Reform in the Administration of

Indian Affairs.
The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day considered the bill to secure a more efficient ad ministration of Indian affairs. It provides, among other things, that all books, records, contracts, bids or proposals for contracts (after the same shall have been duly opened), vouchers, orders, receipts and papers of every description what seever that relate directly or indirectly to the payment or anticipated payment of any money or other thing of value on the government accounin the office of, appertaining to or connected with the official duty or action of any Indian agent or sub-agent, shall be public records and open to the inspection of any person during all reasonable

Enormous Cost of the Congressional

Printing and Stationery Supply. General Garffeid has laid out a large amount of work for the committee, in the way of calling before them the chiefs of the offices investigated. To-morrow the Congressional printer will be examined as to the expenses of the extensive establishment under his jurisdiction. The total estimate for wages for public printing is over \$1,000,000; for material over \$300,000; for paper, nearly \$700,000; for the Congressional Record, \$171.000; or lithographing, \$50,000, making a total of over \$2,250,000. The committee are of the opinion that great reduction might be made here. The only method of reaching this, however, will be to cut down the orders for printing. The estimates of the Congressional printer are based entirely upon the probable orders of Congress. Notwith standing the abolition of the franking privilege Congress has ordered the usual editions of public

More Stealings from the "Loan Fund" in the Treasury Department-An Examination to Begin on Thursday.

For Thursday the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers or agents of the express companies used by the department in the transportation of money and other official packages have been called before the Committee on Appropriations. General Garfield has found, in his investigation of the in terior workings of the Treasury Department, that an enormous amount (\$250,000) is annually expended on expressage. The committee, upon learning of the sum, were sufficiently surprised to call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to appear, and to-day telegraphed to the express officers appear at the same time. transportation of money comes out of the irresponsible fund for the payment of the expenses of the national loan. It is learned that the express companies charge and are allowed the same rates of pay for the carriage of bonds printed on one side and hence imperfect, as on money. This, it is thought, should be put in as paper. This item alone runs up enormously and is a serious extravagance or irregularity. It is also hinted that the \$3,000,000 for the payment of the expenses of the national loan covers not only transportation of money, but that sundry unofficial packages of great weight and dimensions are smuggled through under the provisions of this highly flexible fund. The committee will make a

very thorough investigation. The State Department To Have an

Overhauling.
The Secretary of State will be called before the

plain the estimates of his department, and the dipiomatic and consular expenses of the government. Reduction of the Force of Revenue Em-

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon consultation with Mr. Kellogg, chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House, and with Messrs. Beck and Poster as Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, has made a reduction in his clerical and other force of twenty-one persons, at an annual saving of \$21,540. This brings the force of the Commissioner's office, with the exception of a few laborers, to its size before the late discharge of all the assessors, assistant assessors and their clerks throughout the country, which change in the system has greatly increased the labors of the

Washington office. The Committee of Ways and Means and the Customs Duties.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not, for everal weeks to come, act definitely on the various financial propositions before them, and, therefore, nothing reliable can be now stated concerning their views as a committee, although several mem-bers have made known to the public their inditee on the subject of the tariff thus far has merely been to correct errors, and not with a view of increasing receipts from customs. The amend ments, however, which they recommend, will have the effect of increasing the revenue about \$2,000,000 on silks, fruits and books. It is apprehended by some of the members of the committee that the introduction of these amendments to the existing laws may have the effect of reopening the entire

Amendment of the Tariff Laws. The bill introduced by Representative Mellish, amendatory of the tariff laws, provides that the following duties shall be collected on and after the ist of July next:-Raisins, four cents; chiccory root, ground, burned or prepared, three cents, and currants three cents per pound.

Bill to Establish a Court of Alien Claims. Representative Lawrence's bill, introduced tolay and referred to the Committee on War Claims, provides, that for the purpose of providing a tribunal to hear and determine the claims of aliens against the United States for compen sation for alleged torts suffered through the acts of persons for whose doings it may be asserted the United States should be held responsible, there shall be established in Washington a court, to be called the Court of Alien Claims, to consist of three judges, with the power to hear and determine all claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens or subjects of any foreign Power, upon the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of such citizens or subjects during a period of recognized war between the United States and a bellige rent, the sovereign of the claimant. The Chinese Indemnity Claims.

Mr. Pheips, of New Jersey, to-day introduced and had referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill supplementary to the act to carry into effect the convention of November 8, 1858, between the United States and China. The bill proposes to permit claimants against what is usually known as the Chinese indemnity fund to bring suit in the Court of Claims and regulate the proceedings of said Court in such cases. Nomination of Minister to the Argentine

Republic. The President sent to the Senate to-day one nomination, namely:-Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident of the United States in the Argentine Republic.

Proposed Amendments to the Postal

The bill reported by Representative Tyner, in the House to-day, amendatory of the postal laws provides that on newspapers and other periodicals not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular and bond fide subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter pound, namely:-On publications issued less frequently than once a week, two cents; issued once a week, three issued twice a week, six cents; times a week, nine cents; six three times a week, eighteen cents, and daily, twentyone cents. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces weight, provided that one copy of weekly newspapers may be sent to each subscriber thereof in the county where they are printed and published free of postage, and publishers of newspapers and periodicals may mutually exchange their publications, not exceeding one copy in each exchange, free of postage. All miscellaneous matter of the third class. including books, flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards printed or unprinted, and on all matter not chargeable with letter rates, or by law excluded from the mails, the postage shall be one cent for and that the maximum weight of all such packages snall not exceed four ounces. It shall be lawful for any person to write in any book, pamphlet, class a brief form of presentation, or write his or her name on the wrapper thereof, or the number and name of the articles enclosed, without addi tional postage.

Charity by General Custer-Rumor of a Sloux and Cheyenne Movement Against the Rees-Attack Upon the Mail in Texas Repulsed.

A telegram from General Custer dated Fort Abe Lincoln 28d ult. mentions that Two Bears, with about 200 Indians, including about a dozen chiefs, arrived at that fort on the 20th ult., pretending that they would make a peace with the Rees, bu upon discovering at their council that their object was to beg General Custer told them they could have no rations, upon which the council abruptly terminated, proving conclusively that the ones tion of peace with the Rees had nothing to do with their coming. The Rees have no confidence in these Indians, and Two Bears was informed by military authorities that if they visited the post again without permission they would be arthermore that they would not be permitted during the summer to visit the post and attack the Rees without at the same time being considered as attacking the white soldiers and being treated

accordingly. The War Department has a copy of a despatch from Indian Agent Moffatt, dated at the Grand River Agency, Dakota, January 24, saying there is information that a war party of Cheyenne and Sioux intend making an attack on the Rees, at or near Fort Abe Lincoln. They are reported to be 14 days out from the Cheyenne agency. The agent says there is some truth in this report, as it came from reliable chiefs at the Grand River agency, and it may be well to keep a lookout for them. In forwarding the statement General Custer says:-"I place no great reliance upon the truth of this report, considering the season of the year, and, if rue, anticipate no serious danger to parties here (Fort Abe Lincoln). The only embarrassment we laber under is that nearly all our horses are barefooted and there is not a horseshoe in the Quartermaster's Department to issue," A report from Eagle Spring, Texas, states that the mail station there was attacked by Indians on the night of December 31. The attacking party numbered about fifteen. They were driven off by three soldiers on guard at the mail station.

The Fort St. Philip Canal. General Humphreys has decided in layor of the views of Major Howell concerning the Fort St.

Philip Canal, and will send his report to Congress on Thursday. It seems probable Congress make appropriations to commence the work at an

DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST LOWEN-STEIN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1874. In the Lowenstein murder trial to-day Mrs. Weston, the wife of the murdered man, and Mary Cochrane, a friend of the prisoner's wife, were examined. Mrs. Weston testified that she saw her husband's watch chain in Lowenstein's possession after the murder. She also identified the clothing of ther husband, and related a number of circumstances concerning the conduct of Lowenstein both before and after the murder, all of which have been published. have been published.

Mary Cochrane's testimony also was of the same

CONNECTICUT.

The Gubernatorial Campaign in the Wooden Nutmeg State-Old Feuds the Republican Issue-A Democratic Senator in the Background-The Rival Journals on Progress and Decay in Politics.

HARTFORD, Feb. 2, 1874. When Hon. Joseph R. Hawley ran a second time for Governor of this State in, 1867, he was defeated by a handsome majority. How it was that he should run his party behind some 1,500 votes in one year was a great mystery, and what made the mystery more mysterious was the fact that his de-feat was effected for the most part by the large majorities given in New Haven to ms opponent, Hon, James E. English.

The republican press, apparently as much surprised as the State at large, raised a great hallapaloo, stigmatized New Haven as the seat of highhanded iniquity, that money had been corruptly used, ballot boxes stuffed. New York repeaters employed and such like trickery, with which, as it would seem by recent developments, the republicans of that day were quite familiar.

The democrats won the day and had to bear the opprobrium which was cast upon them. However, the cause of the republican defeat lay within their own ranks, subtle in its influence, beneath the surface, and beyond the sight of the casual observer. The cause was simply this:-In 1868 the triends of Hon. Henry B. Harrison brought him forward as candidate for Governor. But

WAR CANDIDATES were all the fashion just then, and General Hawley appeared on the scene fresh from the field. The party thought it policy to run him. A few of the leaders met in the New Haven House, General Hawley among the rest. They decided to withdraw Mr. Harrison in favor of General Hawley, and in consideration the latter solemnly promised that, having served as Governor one term, he would take a complimentary vote of the Convention the following year and then leave the field open to Mr. Harrison. Agreeably to this arrangement General Hawley was elected Governor; but, having a natural weakness for political distinction, his movements, as the year came round, became a matter of suspicion to the Harrison men, and they put the question to him point blank whether he expected to run again for Governor. His reply was that if the people of Connecticut saw fit to elect him again he should not decline. The Harrison men were duly wroth at this reply. They told General Hawley that they would keep their promise; they would give him a complimentary vote of the Convention; but if he accepted it they would defeat him before the people. The vote was given, and General Hawley made the greatest mistake of his life. He accepted. The Harrison men, true to their word, deseated him before the people; indeed, they buried him so deep that they well nigh quenched his political glimmer forever. The deleat was given in New Haven, of course, and democratic corruption was assigned as the

TRUE YANKRE GRIT General Hawley next appeared in the anomalous character of "the gentleman in politics," mounted the lyceum stage, put whip to his Pegasus, and

the lyceum stage, put whip to his Pegasus, and toiled with all possible speed for four years before he came again within sight or sound of political favor.

Minister Jewell came forward next, and, after crossing swords a few times with Mr. English, had things his own way till he retired last year, when Mr. Harrison's name was again proposed. Had he received the support of his party he might have been elected; but, unfortunately, Hartiord telegraphed to the New Haven Couvention that they would not support Mr. Harrison. Accordingly Mr. Harison, charly of his reputation and dreading a popular defeat above all things else, withdrew, and Henry P. Haven, of New London, took his place. The New Haven republicans are

ALWAYS SURE OF ONE THING: if they cannot have their own way they can prevent others from having theirs. On election day a republican says to a democrat, "You throw up your man, English, for Congress, and support my man, Kellogr, and I will throw up my man, Haven, for Governo; and support your man, ingersoll." The pl. we sked like a charm. Ex-Governor English ab ne 3r-could-be Governor Haven were unmercif. By aughtered, and the democratic State ticket took an easy victory.

But the old leue still broils, and General Hawley (alias the Hartford Courant), anxious to visit upon Mr. Hartison hat which he so much dislikes—a popular retout—with a characteristic magnaminity proposes Henry B. Hartison for Governor, when he very well knows that neither he nor any other straight-our republican stands a shadow of a chance to be elected thus year. The State press join in, and Mr. Hartison is londed with praises, all of which are richly due; for he is a Most Excellent Man Personally, and the only thing

and fully worthy of the office, and the only thing to be regretted is that the encommuns pronounced upon him are not pervaded with as much sincerity

as truth.

Mr. Harrison had at first no idea of allowing himself to become a candidate; but the flattery of the press, under the lead of the Courant, has been so abundant and so general that he has nearly succumbed; and it is now understood that, provided cumbed; and it is now understood that, provided the nomination be tendered by ballot and the vote be made unanimous, he will accept. Hartford will smire quietly to see him defeated, while the New London section will laugh outright for so early an opportunity to say their compliments to the man whose friends so unieclingly slaughtered their can-date, Mr. Haven, last year. THUS STANDS THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN IN

CONNECTED THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAION IN CONNECTICUT

on the part of the republicans. Their convention will be held in this city the second Wednesday in February. Mr. Harrison is the only man spoken of as candidate, and should he accept the first Monday of April will be set apart to witness the pleasing little episode in State politics of a triangular duel—Hartiord, New Haven and New London. The result is easily foretold, and each faction will find its solace in the other's misfortunes.

faction will find its solace in the other's misfortunes.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in New Haven on Tuesday, February 3. The two parties are so evenly balanced in this State that the democrats carry the day often enough to keep themserves organized and in good fighting trim. They are strong of themserves just now and still further strengthened by the local dissensions in the opposing party and the increasing unpopularity of the Grant administration. They will renominate the old ticket—Hou, Charles R. Ingersoif for Governor and Judge Sill for Lieutenant Governor, they representing the liberal republicans. They look upon the success of their State ticket as certain, and are arready disputing the Senatorship among themselves. Whom that fortunate individual will be is not yet settled, but, unless the iceling of the State changes very considerably within two months, it is safe to say that it will be a man who will carry with him to Washington a feeling of vigorous and determined opposition to the administration.

The New Haven Press on the Convention The Register to-night (regular democratic organ)

From present appearances we should judge that the convention would not be unusually large, as there is very little excitement, apparently, in regard to the nomination of the ticket. So far as we have noticed, the expression of our democratic contemporaries have been unanimously in layor of the renomination of the present state officials. They have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the party which elected them, and their opponents have found little or nothing to criticise. The only attack has been made by a rew pretended democrats of this city, who sold out to the republicans last October, and who now announce that they shall not support the present State officials of the designates to the Convention from the remains for the designates to the Convention from the such action as would be acceptable to the people. The democrats and liberals are not blind. They have formed their own opinion of the past year, and they have formed their own opinion of the past year, and they have formed their own opinion of the party is of the unnost importance that there should be harmony. And this can be best secured by a free micrehange of opinion by the delegates.

The republicans have already indicated the sort of a From present appearances we should judge that the onvention would not be unusually large, as there is

importance that there should be harmony. And this can be best secured by a free interchange of opinion by the delegates.

The republicans have already indicated the sort of a campaign which they propose. An effort is to be made to convince the tarmers that there is a sort of an alliance between the democrais and the raitroads. Having a senatorial fight of their own, they would like to get up one for us. Then the raitroads have combined to elect a Senator, if the iemocrats have a majority in the Legislature, although the railroads of Connecticut have no tavors to ask of Congress. The charges of corruption which have been made do not come with a very good grace from a party which has received aid from Huntington, Murphy and The. Allen. Whatever our opponents may do the campaign on the part of the democrats and liberals will not depead upon the purchase of voters. If there are not made do not come with a very good grace from a party which has received aid from Huntington, Murphy and the Allen. Whatever our opponents may do the campaign on the part of the democrats and liberals will not depead upon the purchase of voters. If there are not made to the purchase of voters are made to concern the purpose of Improving their chances for the Senato, they are manipulating the cacutass for the purpose of Improving their chances for the Senato, they are more defined and the New York Custom House have the definition of the purpose of the

The Evening Union—Gallagher and disaffected lemocratic—referring to the Convention, says: the moderate referring to the convention, says:

It is generally conceded that the present state officers will be renominated by acclamation. To but one of these has any serious objection been made. Charles R. Ingersoll, in his position as Governor, has not come up to the expectation of the masses. The party leaders of corner claim to be not only satisfied, but are somewhat enturisants over him. But their good feeling toward him is not because be has been true to the best interests of the people, and acted with a single eve to the promotion of welfare of the industrial classes by is be-

canse, first, he has listened attentively and acted promptly to the suggestions of the ring, to which most of them belong; and, second, because he has once been sucception, and to change candidates now would, in their opinion, he to change candidates now would, in their opinion, he to change candidates now would, in their opinion, he to change candidates now would, in their opinion, he to change candidates now would, in their opinion, he to change candidates a democratic Legislate, he chances of securing a democratic Senator. Although and consequently a central privately condemn Mr. ingenel principle of the consequently a candidate of the present, allow him to run as a candidate, and to the pressing of his success last year they hope not only occarry him in but to also secure a legislature to their liking. Whether this reanoning is sound or unsound time alone will tell. Certain it is that the contest in April is to be an exciting and close one, and the democratic should have one of their most pobluiar men at the head of the texet. To, say that Mr. Ingersoll is or ever was popular in the state is a mistake. Even in his own caty his supporters are not to be lound among the masses, but only among the fusition and obligation of both partice and among those conservative Yankees who boast of their Puritan stock and refer with pride to their bank account. A combination of circumstances which occurs once in a great while assisted him last year in obtaining a very large majority in New Haven, but this year he will have to depend enturely on his own popularity, which will not secure him even a null barry vote. It is unfortunate, then, in the lace of this, that the leaders have such a hold on the decisates that they can rore ingersoll's nomination. We believe that be changing the head of the ticket and haleing some man in munitation who represents progressoral dislikes and party bekerings, the Democratic tectory next April. If a New Haven man mant the chosen there are these here who answer this description.

CHARITY.

Bazaar and Promenade Concert for the Benefit of the Church of the Hoty Trinity.

ment Armory, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, were thrown open to the public-that is to say, to all those who passed fifteen cents into the box office-and the bazaar and promenade concert for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Trinity was fairly inaugurated. It must have pleased the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng when making his opening address to look around through the crowded rooms and see the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who had braved the perils of the fearful snow storm to lend their assistance in establishing the success of the Holy Trinity Bazaar. Outside wind whistled and the snow fell in thousands of flaky particles, while inside the band played and quarters and dimes were scattered around in profusion. There is always a certain sameness in bazaars-a Rebecca at the well, a flower stall presided over by a bevy of bright, smiling girls, and innumerable stalls where one can buy everything one does not want and nothing which can be of real use; and in this special in stance it is but fair to give the managers credit for naving done the thing better than it has ever been done before. Passing in through the doorway, attention is immediately attracted to two COUNTRY STORES

on the left, where everything can be purchased from a tenpenny nail to a yard of calico, or from a pound of soap to a bottle of Florida These country stores represent both variety and quantity, and sell their goods at the same prices for which they can be purchased in the large retail stores in the city. The profit in these stores is merely the same as that of an ordinary commission house. Opposite the country stores is Rebecca at the well, ladling out lemonade, and a young gentleman presiding at a soda fountain. They evidently procured that particular stand with the charitable purpose of allaying any thirst that might be contracted from the sight of the hams, sardines, anchovies, &c., on their neighbor's counter. In the centre of the main room a bright little blonde, seated in the historical shoe. presides over innumerable small dolls, and a little further stands a bower of evergreens, in which

further stands a bower of evergreeas, in which some half a dozen young ladles are ostensibly engaged in selling flowers; but from the persistent manner in which the younger portion of the male sex hang around it, it may be presumed that other attractions are offered.

**next greets the ear, and after being mulcted of five cents one is handed an elegantly litnographed little sheet, which we learn from the title page is "the Bazaar Bugle, published during the bazaar at eight P. M." The Bugle is quite a spice thite sheet, with a page picture on the front page and some interesting reading matter on the inside. The front page of the first number has a picture of the door of old St. George's church, and on the inside, the Rev. Dr. Tyng has sometiming to say on the same subject, concluding his remarks as follows:—"If this is a fair view of the door of old St. George's, to help such looking people to a better condition would be a fair view of the door of old St. George's, to help such looking people to a better condition would be an act of generous and friendly love, and as so many of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity have in some way descended from old St. George's, it is a fair and kind relation of all who witness their great efforts to help themselves to aid them generously in their commendable purpose, and others may unite in giving thanks that we no more see such old and shabby looking churches and people as old St. George's must have been and seen."

The Bugle is printed in a large room on the left known as the

The Bugle is printed in a large room on the left, known as the

left, known as the CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The name was not given because the Bugle was edited there, but on account of the presence of two remarkable rocking horses that gyrate backwards and forwards with unceasing perseverance. There is also a photographic establishment and a candy store in the same department. On the other side of the main half there is the usual art gallery and a smoking room, where cigars, cigarettes, &c., can be purchased and smoked. Travelling further still in the same direction at-

cagareties, e.c., can be parenased and smoked, travelling further still in the same direction attention is directed to the INDIAN BOX TRICK, which remarkable illusion is exhibited every evening by Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, of the Ninch regiment. The Indian box trick is remarkably cleverly done and well worth the twenty-five cents which every spectator is taxed. Last night Mr. Allien had a crowded house, and gave his entertainment in a remarkably neat style, sending everybody away wondering how the boy got into the box. One gentleman, however, who attentively observed the periormance, remarked that he never before saw any young man take so much arouble to get into the box who knew the difficulty of getting out.

to get into the box who knew the difficulty of getting ont.

All throughout the evening the Seventy-first
Regiment Band, led by Professor Eben, played
Strauss waltzes, airs from "Mme. Angot" and other
inspiriting music, that set the young ladies in the
passages pirouetting on their toes in an insinuating way, as much as to say, "If there was only an
empty room, wouldn't I like just one turn!" The
bazaar will be open every evening during the
week, and those who have the spare time could
not pass it better than by going to see the Indian
box trick and other attractions.

PLUNDERING RINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2, 1874. At a meeting of the taxpayers of Charleston county to-day to elect delegates to the State Taxpayers' Convention the following resolutions were

nanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, composed of the taxpayers of this county, irrespective of party, the honest clizens of South Carolina cannot expect and will not obtain any substantial relief from the evils which oppress them unless they throw off apathy and doubt, and begin at once a vizorous and persistent movement against the bindering riugs which have overburdened the people with faxation and brought the State to the brink of ruin.

Resolved, That the reassembling of the Taxpayers' Convention is, in our judgment, the simplest, quickest and most effective means within our reach of exposing to Congress and the American people the true condition of South Carolina, and of permanently organizing all good chizens for the defection of official traud, the punishment of criminals, the repression of extravagance and corruption, and the restoration of an honest and equal government to the people of South Carolina.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Charleston delegation to urge the Convention to send a committee to Washington with a memorial showing the condition of the State, and asking from the President and Congress such measures of relief as they may deem most advisable.

A Distinct Shock Felt at Farther Point, Canada, on Sanday. QUEBEC, Feb. 2, 1874.

A sharp shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at Farther Point yesterday afternoon. It shook stoves and everything moveable in the houses of the village. The shock was also left about ten miles below this city. It appears to have come from the southward.

Two Shocks Experienced at Rimouski. RIMOUSKI, Canada, Feb. 2, 1874.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here resterday between the nours of half-past two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Coroner Croker yesterday afternoon received information that Christian Malchow, a lad sixteen years of age, was lying in Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition from the effects of a pistol shot wound. Last Saturday evening Christian, while in a lager beer saloon in Bleecker street, was while in a lager beer saloon in Bleecker street, was in the act of shitting a pistol from one pocket to another, when William H. Charvill, then in the place, asked to see it. Taking the pistol Charvill cocked and snapped it, and the explosion sent a builet into the lower part of Malchow's abdomen, on the left side, indicting a dangerous and perhaps mortal wound. Charvill, who was arrested, expressed great sorrow at the occurrence, demed that he had any intent to shoot the boy and claims that the shooting was accidental. It found to be necessary Coroner Croker will take the antemortem statement of the unfortunate youth.

WOMEN VS. WHISKEY.

Ohio Ladies on an Anti-Barroom Prayer Crusade.

LAGER BEER MEN CONVERTED.

The Stiffnecked Paynim Threaten Legal War.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874. The crusade of the women of Southern Ohio against the liquor saloons increases in extent and importance. At Frankin, Warren county, the ladies are zealously besieging all the saloon keep-ers with prayer meetings. One of the German saloon keepers has signed their pledge and joined in with the services held in his former barroom. The same man had bired a band last Friday and tried to give a ball while the ladies were in front singing hymns and praying. Towards evening the dancers went to the dwelling of the manager and told him they could not stand this. They abandoned the holding of the ball at his house and went to the extreme lower end of the town to hall that was away from the prayer circle.

At Waynesville, Warren county, several saloon keepers hold out, and it is said that the roughest men find it sometimes impossible to restrain tears as the ladies kneel on the flags in the cold or storm. A picket of ladies watched the saloons on Saturday night and immediately surrounded the doors when any man tried to enter for a drink. One of the saloon keepers has soid his stock to an active promoter of the c.usade, and he will move West. Deputations of ladies visit each saloon daily. On Saturday, at Waynesville, the largest temperance mass meeting that has yet been held assembled. The enthusiasm was such that the meeting continued for over three hours. At one time the packed multitude rose en masse to testify that they would never cease their efforts till the last vestige of the whiskey traffic is banished from the town,

At London, Madison county, the ladies are visiting the saloons, groceries and drug stores. The druggists there have unanimously signed the pledge. The saloon keepers number twenty-five, some of whom are hostile and some non-com mittal. If ordered out of a saloon, the ladies imme liately organize their prayer meeting on the sidewalk. In a temperance speech the kev. Mr.

immediately organize their prayer meeting on the sidewalk. In a temperance speech the Rev. Mr. Finicy said, "les, we will send the ladies to these places, and if an insult is offered to them, if a hand is mid on them, let us see it; let them dare to touch my wile; we will rise as one man, and enforce the laws of our country."

At McArtaur, Vinton County, the excitement is the most intense ever known in the village. The ladies are making the rounds of the saloons daily, and at each one they present the piedge to the proprietors to quil the sale of intoxicating liquors. One of the dealers capitulated, closed his saloon and signed both the personal and dealers' pledge. The remainder of the dealers have agreed to quit the business as soon as they can dispose of their stock on hand.

At New Yienna, Clark county, the inexticulated.

business as soon as they can dispose of their stock on hand.

At New Vienna, Clark county, the incorrigible and combative saloon keeper, J. c. Van Pelt, denea the crusaders. He publishes a card, saving:—"I have not sold out. They can't buy me out, nor scare me out, neither will I run; and I shall attend to the lies that have been published on me as soon as I get through with the so-called temperance movement."

At Williamsport, Pickaway county, committees have been organized to shut up two drinking saloons in that village.

At Middleton, Butler county, the women for the last week have been busy creating the raiding sen

A mass meeting of the members of the various churcaes will be held. It is not expected that the forty saloons will be crushed by moral smaston alone. The sum of \$10,000 is to be raised to carry.

alone. The sum of \$10,000 is to be faised to Carry, on the legal war.

At New Lexington, Perry county, the war is vigorously prosecuted by about 160 ladies and 150 men. Immense temperance meetings are being held, at which one of the speakers is an ex-colonel, who renearses the story of his downward career as a drunkard. The praying band of sisters is seventy-live strong, and they go their rounds every day; but the majority of the besieged reject their overtures and conduct their business as best they can.

every day; but the majority of the descript rejective can.

At Hillsboro, Highland county, of the nine saloons, including three hotel bars, five nave closed, at least temporarily. Of the loar druggists two have agreed to seil only on prescription of a regular physician, and the others claim to be regular physician, and the others claim to be regular physicians. A saloon keeper there named Dunn has issued posters warning the women of Hillsboro not to obstruct his legitimate business. Addressing the ladies by name, he says:—"You are, therefore, hereby further notified that if such action and trespasses are repeated is shall apply to the laws of the State for redress and damage for the injuries occasioned by reason of the practices of which I compain. All others lading or encouraging you, by means of money or otherwise, are such advice and encouragement."

aiso notified that I shall hold them responsible for such advice and encouragement."

The lades of Hillsboro, however, have eight leaders, each commanding a band of twenty to forty, and divide time regularity. If the saloons will not close under a regular agreement they purpose to keep a permanent guard from this time on until the people get accustomed to do with out saloons.
Their success thus far has been only average,

The record shows that the consumption of high has decreased two-thirds. The German press the State flercely denounce the crusade. The Sidewalk Crusade to be Adopted in the Bay State-tiumsellers of V cester to be First Experimented Upon-

Clergymen in Enruest This Time. A new temperance movement-that of visiting barrooms by a band of praying men and women, in imitation of what is said to be the practice in some Western localities-was started in Boston

to-day by some twenty gentlemen, mostly clergymen, identified with the State Temperance Alliance. They neld a meeting at the office of Dio Lewis. There was a good deal of discussion as to where the initial experiment should be tried, Boston, Chelsca, Brighton and other piaces being Suggested as the proper objective points. The Kev. Mr. Wilson, of Brighton, now of the Nineteenth ward of Boston, proposed that as the piace for the initiatory step to be taken. He said it was terribly miested with runnseliers, more than any place in the State, considering the size of its population. There are between ninety and 100 rum shops. One thing was in favor or the movement, and that was, the ministers were a unit on the temperance side, and would use their influence.

Dr. Lewis objected, as this theory was not adapted to the streets or sections of towns.

Mr. Wilson thought that Brighton was particularly the place for the first attack, and that Wilson's hotel should be the first place for a prayer meeting. as to where the initial experiment should

ari, whish thought that Brighton was particularly the place for the first attack, and that Wilson's hotel should be the first attack, and that Wilson's hotel should be the first place for a prayer meeting.

Rev. Mr. Sargent supported Mr. Wilson, and moved that in the judgment of this body it is expedient to commence operations in Brighton.

Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Harvard street Church, was not in favor of Boston as the starting point. The movers wanted the sympathy in the work of the entire clergy, and he was fearful that this could not at once be had. He would have a struggle in his own church.

Mr. Brown, of Cheisea, nad an argument in favor of taking Cheisea. Rum is sold there, but the traffic is in bad odor.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Dr. Lewis strenuously argued taking a whole town in the hame of equal rights and justice. Mr. Sargent withdrew his motion, and, on the suggestion of Mr. S. S. Foster, of Worcester, that city was substituted for Brightou. Mr. Foster had no doubt that the movement would be crowned by success there. It was voted that a committee of five be appointed, headed by Dr. Lewis, to visit Worcester and inaugurate the movement in that city, and the following gentlemen were selected:—Rev. Dr. McKeown, Rev. Mr. Wilson, S. S. Foster, of Worcester, and Rev. Mr. Wood, of Hoston.

Dr. Lewis said that while most people called him; reckless he was in reality a most timid, cautious person, and he dared not go there without he had ten good workers in the cause with him, and he moved that the committee be increased to ten, which was done by adding the following clergymen:—Rev. Messrs. Bianchard, Ira G. Bidweil, McCorney, Caevins and Dr. Marshall.

LOUISIANA FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

LOUISIANA PINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Governor Kellogg's Funding Scheme Under Criticism. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1874.

In reply to the protest of the Louisiana bondholders published in the New York papers against the funding scheme, Governor Kellogg makes a statement that \$4,000,000 worth of bonds, mostly held by the signers of this protest, were issued by his predecessor to the Chattanooga Railroad, without adequate consideration to the State, and that \$2,500,000 worth of these bonds were issued in the night and hurried out of the State on a special train, there being no record of them in any office of the State. He claims that many holders of meritorious bonds have signified their acceptance of the funding scheme.